

Western Carolinian.

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BY AUTHORITY OF THE
State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the
HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

20,000 DOLLARS.
Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th
Monday in November next.

Scheme.	
1 Prize of \$20,000 is	\$20,000
10,000	10,000
5,000	5,000
2,000	2,000
1,500	3,000
1,000	8,000
500	5,000
180	5,500
100	4,000
50	2,400
20	9,000
10	10,000
5	35,830

1,000 Prizes, 2 886 Tickets 19,430
1,000 Blanks, 5 at 5 Dollars is 19,430

Not two Blanks to a Prize.
500 Tickets to be drawn in a day, to be
completed in 18 days drawing. All the num-
bers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes
another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:
THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE
first day, will be entitled to a Prize of \$300

second day,	\$500
third day,	500
fourth day,	500
fifth day,	500
sixth day,	500
seventh day,	500
eighth day,	500
ninth day,	1,000
tenth day,	1,000
eleventh day,	1,000
twelfth day,	1,000
thirteenth day,	1,000
fourteenth day,	1,000
fifteenth day,	1,500
sixteenth day,	5,000
seventeenth day,	10,000
eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the Prizes floating in the
wheel amounting to

74,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of
Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days
after the completion of the drawing, subject
to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes
not demanded within twelve months from the
completion of the drawing, will be considered
as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner.
Hillsborough, April, 1825.

The attention of the North Carolina public,
is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme.
The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is
hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are
friendly to the interest of literature and science,
and the name alone of the gentleman who has
consented to act as Commissioner in the man-
agement of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge
of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHY.
Tickets in this Lottery for sale at the office
of the Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles
Fisher, and others, Salisbury.

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the
16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who
says his name is J. A. K., 22 years old, 5 feet 1
inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks
since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by
one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson,
at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The
owner is required to come forward, prove
property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL JONES, Jailor.
Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826.

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Paul Folger vs.
George W. Folger; original attachment,
levied on 231 acres of land, on the head waters
of Belew's creek, adjoining the lands of Reed
Starbuck, Thomas Voss, A. Campbell, and
others, as the property of George W. Folger.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that
George W. Folger, the defendant, is not an in-
habitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that
publication be made six weeks in the Western
Carolinian, notifying said Folger to appear at
the next term of the court of pleas and quarter
sessions to be held for said county, at the court-
house in Germantown, on the second Monday in
December next, and plead or replevy the prop-
erty, otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded
the plaintiff. Test: M. R. MOORE, C. C. Price adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Benben Folger
vs. George W. Folger; original attach-
ment, levied on 231 acres of land, on the head
waters of Belew's creek, adjoining the lands
of Reed Starbuck, Thomas Voss, A. Campbell,
and others, as the property of George W. Fol-
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that George W. Folger, the defendant, is not an in-
habitant of this state, it is therefore ordered,
that publication be made six weeks in the
Western Carolinian, notifying said Folger to
appear at the next term of the court of pleas
and quarter sessions to be held for said county,
at the court-house in Germantown, on the second
Monday in December next, and plead, or replevy
the property, otherwise a decree of sale will be
awarded the plaintiff. Test: M. R. MOORE, C. C. Price adv. \$2.

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SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Benben Folger
vs. George W. Folger; original attach-
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and quarter sessions to be held for said county,
at the court-house in Germantown, on the second
Monday in December next, and plead, or replevy
the property, otherwise a decree of sale will be
awarded the plaintiff. Test: M. R. MOORE, C. C. Price adv. \$2.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

We have never believed that a foreign edu-
cation, an acquaintance with the intrigues and
the etiquette of European courts, and an appren-
ticeship to the business of diplomacy, were es-
sential to qualify a citizen of this republic, for
the discharge of the duties of President. A
man of good education, with a vigorous and li-
beral mind, of unimpeachable integrity and ac-
knowledge patriotism, cannot fail to make a
valuable President. Such, it seems, was the
opinion of Mr. Jefferson. In a letter to Dr.
Stewart, (which has gone the rounds of the
newspapers,) he says: "I am very sensible of
the partiality with which you are so good as to
review the course I have held in public life; and
I have also to be thankful to my fellow-citizens
for a like indulgence generally shown to my
endeavors to be useful to them. They give
quite as much credit as is merited to the diffi-
culties supposed to attend the public administration.
There are no mysteries in it; difficulties,
indeed, sometimes arise; but common sense and
honest intentions will generally steer through
them; and where they cannot be surmounted, I
have ever seen the well intentioned part of our
fellow-citizens sufficiently disposed not to look
for impossibilities."

The opinion of Mr. Jefferson on this subject
is worthy of attention. The doctrine now is,
that no man can be qualified for the Presidency,
unless he receives a previous schooling, as a di-
plomatist, and as a member of the cabinet. He
must, moreover, visit a few of the European
courts, to become familiar, we presume, with
the splendid intrigues of the governments of the
old world, and to be initiated into the mysteries
of etiquette.

The man who stood for years at the head of
the Tennessee bar; who was a prominent mem-
ber of the Convention that framed the excellent
Constitution of that State; who was one of the
Justices of her Supreme Court, her Representative,
and twice her Senator in Congress; who, from
the walks of private life, was elevated at once
to the rank of a Brigadier, and then to that of a
Major General in the regular army by Mr. Mad-
ison—the man who was employed in civil pur-
suits, from the time he abandoned the camp in
his boyhood, at the close of the revolution, un-
til the commencement of the late war—and who
then, roused to action, quit the plough-
share for the sword, and at the head of any
army of undisciplined militia, achieved an un-
precedented series of victories, terminating with
that of the 8th of January, 1815—thus closing
the war, and filling "the measure of his country's
glory." This man, it is said, is not qualified
for the Presidency! He is pronounced "a
mere soldier," merely in consequence of the
brilliance of his career as a commander. This
denunciation, coming from the quarter it does,
is honorable to Jackson. It is known to the
nation that he was not bred to the science of
war. His education, though liberal, was not a
military education. He was not a West Point
Student, nor was he regularly promoted from
the rank of an Ensign to that of Major general;
according to the wise regulations for our army
—but his first step in war, was a transition from
the station of a private citizen to that of a com-
manding General. Had he been reared in the
camp, with his love of knowledge and his un-
flinching perseverance, it would have been im-
possible for him to have remained "a mere soldier,"
but he was not so reared. Engaged, mainly in
civil pursuits, until his head began to blossom
with age, like Cincinnatus, he abandoned his
farm, to save his country—and when danger no
longer threatened the liberty or repose of his
country, like Cincinnatus, he returned to his
plough. Envy may proclaim such a man "a
mere soldier"—servility may echo the assertion,
and stupidity give it credence; but a nation of
reflecting freemen will attribute it to an ingrate,
and pronounce it false and iniquitous.

PAPER.

The materials on which mankind have
contrived to write their sentiments in differ-
ent countries, have been extremely various.
The most ancient perhaps were stone and metal.
Tablets of wood, particularly of the cedar wood, were
afterwards used, and these were again followed
by tablets covered with wax, which were written
on according to the fashion of the time, either with
iron bodkins, the bones of birds, or reeds cut into the form
of pens.

At length the papyrus of Egypt was
invented, which not only gave a great
facility to the art of writing, but was a portable
material. It was formed of thin
coats stripped from the reed which grows
upon the banks of the Nile. The date of its
discovery, and the date of its dis-
use, have been equally disputed. Nor is
it yet completely ascertained whether its
first application may be ascribed to an
earlier or later date than the conquest of
Egypt by the Macedonians.

Parchment was the next invention;
originating in a country where no such
material as the papyrus reed could be
discovered; and it has been found at once
so durable and useful that it is still em-
ployed upon important occasions in every
European country.

The art of making paper, such as we
now see it, was a late discovery; and its
first material was cotton. The linen pa-
per which is now in use, is supposed to
have followed the discovery. They are
both dated by generality of writers at the
eleventh or twelfth century, though the
honor of the discovery is claimed not only
by different but distant nations.

The first book which was printed on
paper, manufactured in England, came out
without a date, about 1493 or 1496;
though for a long while afterwards it was
principally brought from abroad.

The first paper-mill in England was
established about 1590 at Dartford in
Kent, by one Spilman, who died in 1607.



Hall: Seat of the divine spirit of the land, and patron of the land.

ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Rowan Agricultural So-
ciety, at its annual meeting, in Salisbury, on the
2d November, 1826, by Maj. JOHN BRAD,
Secretary of the Society.

Gentlemen of the Society: It is with un-
feigned diffidence of my ability, that I
have undertaken in conformity with
your wishes, to address you on a subject
of such vital importance as the one which
gave birth to our association: but from
a novice in agricultural pursuits much
practical information derived from his own
experience cannot be expected. If,
therefore, in the course of my remarks, I
shall recommend a departure from any
old, or the adoption of any new practices,
my common interest with you in the
cause of agriculture, will plead the sin-
cerity of my motives. whilst my very
limited experience will, it is hoped, soft-
ten the asperity of criticism.

The Science of political economy, a
fruitful and almost illimitable theme for
controversy, has, during the last half cen-
tury, employed the pens of many men
distinguished for genius and learning,
among whom Agriculture, Manufactures,
and Commerce have each had their advo-
cates, who contended that their favorite
was the prime source of national wealth
and grandeur.

But at this era of improvement, to eu-
logize either of them exclusively to the
disparagement of the others, would be
idle declamation. They may be aptly
compared to the three parts contributing
the strength and symmetry of a Corin-
thian pillar; and whilst it is admitted that
a want of either would leave the column
imperfect, it may not be arrogant to call
Agriculture the base. In order then to
attain the highest degree of perfection,
nations should foster them equally, leav-
ing individuals to the pursuit of the one
which their own taste, talents or inclina-
tions may prompt them to select.

From accident or choice, we are fol-
lowers of agriculture—the eldest and the
most neglected of the three. To pro-
mote her glory, whilst we advance our
own interest, should be the object of our
united and energetic efforts.

It is but a short time since we associ-
ated ourselves for this purpose, and yet so
much apathy has already fallen upon us,
that our own faith in the utility of such
societies might be questioned, if every
day's experience did not prove that man
will be careless in the discharge of more
important duties than any that can be
prescribed by human authority.

Without union, energy, and zeal, asso-
ciations for any purpose are less effective
perhaps than the exertions of individuals.
But that with these, more exclusively,
beneficial results may be reasonably ex-
pected from the same individuals united
for a common object, may be clearly
demonstrated by reasoning and by facts.
Associations concentrate the divided fac-
ulties of many, and thus render them effi-
cient; they produce a collision of opin-
ions, and thus elicit truth.

"In a multitude of counsellors there is
safety,"—is a maxim consecrated by the
transcendent wisdom of Him who first ut-
tered it, and by the universal approbation
of ages. Acting from this principle,
whether suggested by revelation, by reason
or by instinct, mankind have in every
condition, from the most uncultivated state
of savagery to the highest point of re-
finement, resorted to associations under
some name or another for the protection
and promotion of the common weal.
Such associations were at first instituted
chiefly in extraordinary conjunctures,
by a family, a tribe, or a nation: but as
civil society improved, an immense variety
of occupations and pursuits ensued;
and ultimately we find every ramification
of the arts and sciences with its own
peculiar tutelaries. Agriculture was the
last to adopt such means of advancement;
but yet her tardiness cannot be ascribed
to the want of interest in the art itself, or
to the want of votaries.

The art is the oldest beneath the sun;
it was the delightful occupation of our
first parents ere sin disturbed the harmony
and defaced the beauty of Eden: it has
in all ages marked the degree of a na-
tion's civilization and refinement, and is
always associated with the ideas of peace,
plenty, and contentment. In the annals
of Greece and Rome, the pages on
which the eye of the philanthropist
dwells with most pleasure are those in
which are recorded the disinterested pa-
triotism of men who, at their country's
call, forsook for a while the peaceful

pursuit of husbandry, to steer the na-
tional ship through a tempestuous sea,
and after the storm was past, preferred
a return to their humble occupation,
to all the fascinations of a splendid
court, the acclamations of an admiring
senate, or the "pomp, pride, and cir-
cumstance" of a military triumph. Among
the writings of antiquity which escaped
the desolation of the dark ages, have
been transmitted to us many well written
books on rural affairs! they are, of course,
undated to our times and climate; but
they remain interesting monuments of
ancient literature and taste, and of the
grade occupied by agriculture, among
those people who are so often alluded
to as the pride of our race. To a far-
mer of antiquity, literature is indebted
for one of the richest offerings of the
mind,—one of her sweetest and most
imperishable wreaths. It was on a visit
to Rome to regain his farm which had
been allotted to the soldiers of Augustus,
that Virgil became known to that
Emperor, whose justice, generosity and
policy stimulated the poet to the pro-
duction of those unrivalled verses which
have inseparably connected the names of
the bard and his patron, on some of the
brightest pages of Roman history.

But although different nations have
transmitted to us some abstruse specu-
lations on husbandry, and many fascina-
ting descriptions of the purity and plea-
sures of rural life, it cannot be denied
that the cultivators of the soil have in
general occupied in society but an humble
rank.

The causes of this are obvious. It
has been generally, but erroneously, and
for the success of agriculture most fatal-
ly, supposed that no particular discipline
of the mind was necessary to qualify
youth for the business of husbandry;
but that it was merely a mechanical art,
little dependent upon the aid of the
understanding.

This absurd idea has had a greater
tendency perhaps than any other cause
wherever, to degrade the art, to retard
its improvement, and limit its enjoyment.
It is virtually supposing it to have at-
tained perfection; whilst in truth no
one is so little understood, is so pro-
gressive, or so dependent upon the lights
which emanate from the natural sciences.

It is true the economy of nature has
been so wisely and munificently display-
ed, that in most regions of the earth a
subsistence may be acquired without the
use of any extraordinary exertion: and
although for man's disobedience his crea-
tor declared that, "in the sweat of his
face he should eat bread," the severity of
the sentence has been mitigated by the
boundless goodness of the same incom-
prehensible Being, in giving for the trans-
gressor the faculty of reason to co-oper-
ate with the labour of the body in over-
coming the difficulties of nature. The
truth of the remark that "knowledge is
power," is in nothing more evident than
in the business of husbandry. The far-
mer who unites an acquaintance with the
physical sciences to a practical knowl-
edge of his vocation, will invariably suc-
ceed better than the farmer of mere ex-
perimental knowledge. The former has
a light to direct him at every step in a
devious and difficult road: Botany teaches
him the nature and habits of plants;
Entomology the nature of their numerous
and deadly enemies, insects; and Chemis-
try and mineralogy, unfold to his view the
elementary principles of all natural
bodies, point out to him the defects of
soils, and the best combinations of differ-
ent substances to produce fertility or cor-
rect deleterious qualities. But the latter
must grope his way in the dark, depen-
dent for success upon a limited experi-
ence, and upon chance, ignorant and re-
gardless of the recent operations of na-
ture.

Until a recent period it has been cus-
tomary with parents, and likewise with
governments that took any concern in
the business of education, to afford every
facility of attaining knowledge, to youths
destined for the learned professions, or
the life of a soldier; whilst those de-
signed for an agricultural life, have been
brought up neglected drudges—mere
machines to minister to the wants or pam-
per the luxury of their more favoured
fellow creatures.

The consequence followed, that very
few standard books of a practical nature
on agriculture have been written; but
the subject having been treated by men
of science almost exclusively, who were
unskilled in the details of husbandry, has
been presented to farmers in such unin-
telligible terms, and enveloped in so
much apparent mystery, as to create in
them a disgust for what they call book-
farming, and cause them to reject indis-
criminatingly all information coming in such a
questionable shape: So that it is not
unusual to hear farmers of good sense,
(I could name some who have mingled

in the councils of our country,) not only
decrying all books which treat of agricul-
ture, but also inveighing against the use
of improved machines and implements.
To candid minds, the absurdity of such
prejudice will be apparent on a moment's
reflection.

To the press we are indebted for all
we know of antiquity, and for the most
of our knowledge of passing events in
other countries and in distant parts of our
own. If, then, we should be as sceptical
on other subjects which are presented to
our minds through the medium of books,
as we are on the subject of agriculture,
we would deny ourselves the blessings
which flow from the revival of letters,
render nugatory the reformation, and
drink bitterly from that pure fountain of
living water, which was designed to
cheer the pilgrimage of fallen man.

There is another enemy to improve-
ment, the most invisible perhaps of all,
because it enlists our feelings and our pas-
sions, frequently in opposition to the
convictions of reason. I allude to that
prejudice many of us entertain in favour
of old habits, which are associated with
the scenes of our youthfulness, or the
memory of our departed friends, and a
departure from which appears to some
not merely an imprudent and hazardous
experiment, but even an act of filial im-
piety.

Let me not be understood either as
censuring all old customs, or indiscrimi-
nately recommending all that are new:
but we should divest ourselves of preju-
dice on either side, guarding alike against
implicit credulity and unlimited scepti-
cism: we should carefully and candidly
compare our own ideas with those of
other persons; put to the test of common
sense every new theory, and if it appear
plausible, give it a fair trial before we
stamp it with the epithets, visionary, ri-
diculous, or absurd. For to the genius
and energy of men who were styled vi-
sionaries, the world owes some of the
most useful inventions, and most stupend-
ous discoveries.

When he first promulgated the theory
on which he grounded the hope of dis-
covering a new world, Columbus was
called a visionary; and if the taunts of
ignorant and envious contemporaries could
have shaken his confidence in the sug-
gestions of a philosophy they could not
comprehend, this fair continent might
possibly have been yet the unmolested
heritage of the "children of the great
spirit," and the whole family of civilized
men might still have been crouching to
Kings, without a hope, without a dream
of the existence of a country where
human nature would resume her native
dignity. Scarcely subordinate to the dis-
covery of America in the magnitude of
its consequences, was that annunciation
of freedom, whose fiftieth anniversary has
been recently vested with a solemn inter-
est by the almost simultaneous exit of its
two foremost civil advocates. The suc-
cess of America in sustaining that memo-
rable declaration, consummated the work
which Columbus had begun, by opening
a theatre for the expansion of the mind,
where, freed from the monastic supersti-
tion, and civil and religious intolerance
which repressed its energy in the old
world, it might range at pleasure, reveal-
ing the mysteries of nature, and rendering
her operations subservient to the comfort
and happiness of mankind. Since then
our country has made rapid strides to-
wards wealth and grandeur, many useful
discoveries and inventions have origi-
nated among our citizens, some of which
surpass in splendour any that modern
time have witnessed beyond the Atlantic.
Of the general spirit of improvement,
agriculture has been a dilatory, but, at
length, a liberal partaker; and it can
scarcely be deemed extravagant to assert,
that within the last 15 or 20 years she
has made more progress towards the at-
tainment of her merited rank, than she
had done before for ages.

This incipient and increasing amelio-
ration may be ascribed to several causes:
to the general tendency of freedom; to
the diffusion of learning, and consequent
discoveries in natural science; to the en-
couragement of some of the state govern-
ments, and in a great degree to the in-
fluence of agricultural societies and shows.

The first society of this kind in the U.
States, which was formed on the present
prevailing plan, was organized under the
auspices of Elkanah Watson, Esq. of
Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1810. This
public spirited gentleman, actuated by a
laudable zeal to improve the agriculture
of his country, undertook the task at the
advanced age of 50 years, not only un-
assisted, but as he says, "amid the frowns
and sarcasms of professional men." For-
tunately for the cause, he persevered un-
til he succeeded in establishing this
scheme:—it soon became popular, and
was adopted in many parts of New-Eng-
land; and agricultural societies are now

found in almost every state and every township, in some cases under the direction of some of our most distinguished statesmen, cheering the intercourse of neighbours, and diffusing their benefits through all the walks of life. In the Eastern states especially, they have in some instances wrought an almost incredible change in many departments of husbandry. They have brought before the public view all the operations of farming; exposed to censure every thing faulty, and held up to praise every improvement and excellence. They have excited so much enthusiasm in the cause, and such an emulation among farmers, to excel each other, that every country has been ransacked for the best breeds of domestic animals, for new plants and vegetables; and in fine for every thing that can add to the profits or embellishments of a farm.

The change seems almost magical; yet when we consider the cause, the mystery will vanish. The love of fame is the magic which produced it. It may be asked, why, if this passion has been so efficient, has it been so long inoperative on this important pursuit? I answer, the degradation of the art into a mere mechanical operation, rendered the reputation for excellence an object of indifference to some, and to others unattainable, in consequence of their incapacity to apply to their occupation the lights of science, or to communicate to the world the results of their experience. These obstacles are disappearing. Learning begins to shed a light on the path of the husbandman: the occult sciences, which had been for ages considered the peculiar attributes of medical mountebanks, and monkish impostors, are becoming his familiar servants: the Temple of Fame is open to receive him; his road to it is unobscured by the vestiges of the conqueror, but teems with the rich bounties of Ceres, and is redolent with the gay offerings of Flora.

(To be concluded next week.)

[FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.]

BOLIVIA.

A friend has put into our hands, the project of a constitution for Bolivia, prepared by the Liberator, at the request of the primary Congress of that new republic, together with a preliminary discourse on government, by the same distinguished man.

The discourse is altogether so curious in itself, that we intend to translate it at length. To day we can give nothing more than a sketch of the new form of government prepared by Bolivar for the republic which bears his name, and which form, singular as it is in many respects, we may expect to be adopted, since his word is a law to the South Americans.

Hitherto, the South Americans, in organizing their governments, have been content to copy the United States, so well as they knew how, and as far as circumstances would permit: but whether they have found that the state of society in the two hemispheres is so widely different as to require a different political organization, or whether their leisure is simply leading them to new political speculations, certain it is that this new constitution indicates a disposition to make much less use in future of the model which they were till now content to copy.

The Government of Bolivia is declared to be a popular representative government. Slavery is abolished, and equality declared to be established. It is a consolidated government, not federal. The expediency of allowing to every district the power to manage its own affairs, is, however, admitted, and this principle is thought to be preserved, in allowing to electors chosen by the people in each province, the privilege of nominating for municipal offices, the nominations being afterwards confirmed by the Executive and Legislature in the manner mentioned below.

The great body of citizens have nothing more to do with the government than to choose electors. Insanity, fraudulent bankruptcy, conviction in a court of justice, habitual drunkenness, gambling, and mendacity, deprive a man of the right of voting for electors.

Every ten citizens choose an elector, who holds his office for four years. In January in every year, the Electoral corps of each province meets in the capital of that province, and there chooses the members of the three Legislative Chambers. They also present to the National Executive, candidates for the Prefecture of the departments, for the Governorship of the provinces, and the Corregidorship of cantons and towns. To the Prefect of the department, they present candidates for the office of alcalde, and justice of the peace. To the Senate, candidates for seats in the primary and district courts. And to the National Executive, candidates for the situations of vicars and curates. For each office, they must nominate three candidates.

The Legislative power is divided among three bodies consisting of thirty members each, viz. the *Tribunes* who hold their offices for four years, the *senators* who hold their office for eight years, and the *Censors* who hold their office for life. The power of the three chambers is so far co-ordinate; that an act passed by any two of them,

becomes a law; but an act which originates in one of the upper chambers, and is sanctioned by the other, needs not be sent to the tribunes for approval.

The electors simply determine who shall be members of the National Legislature. The men thus returned, decide for themselves to which chamber each shall belong. In cases of impeachment, they all sit together, forming what is called a *National Judiciary*.

The *Tribunes* have the initiative in all laws relating to peace and war, finance, commerce, internal improvements, and the pay of the army.

The church and the courts of justice, fall properly within the jurisdiction of the *senators*. They approve or disapprove of the nomination of prefects, governors and corregidores, made by the Executive, from the candidates selected by the electors. From the candidates named by the electors, they choose the officers of all the inferior courts of justice. To the chamber of Censors, they nominate candidates for Judgeships in the Supreme Court, Archbishops, Bishops, &c. nominating three candidates for each office.

The Chamber of *Censors* is to exercise a political and moral power, similar to that of the Areopagites of Athens and the Censors of Rome. It is their special duty to watch the conduct of the Vice President and Secretaries of State, and to accuse and impeach them whenever necessary. From the nominations made by the *senators*, they select the officers of the supreme court, Archbishops, Bishops, and other ecclesiastical dignitaries. It is also their business to protect and regulate the liberty of the press, to encourage the arts and sciences, to confer honors and rewards on the meritorious, and to consign evil doers to infamy.

The Judiciary is to be independent of every thing but the laws. In its organization there is nothing peculiar.

The powers of the President resemble those of the Chief Magistrate of our confederation, though more limited; but the British principle, "that the King can do no wrong," appears to have been adopted in its fullest extent. It is expressly declared that "the President is chief of the administration of state, without responsibility for the acts of the said administration." The whole of this responsibility rests upon the Vice President, and the three Secretaries of State.

The President commands the army and navy, appoints their officers, and the officers of the treasury, foreign ministers, consuls, &c. commutes capital punishment, convenes special sessions of the Legislature, carries into execution the laws, and the decisions of the courts of justice, receives foreign ministers, and has power to establish hospitals and military schools, and to confer military pensions.

He holds his office for life, and appoints his successor; the Vice President nominated by him, and approved by the Congress, being the acknowledged heir apparent. "The President of the Republic is going to be, in this constitution," says Bolivar, "as the Sun, which, placed in the centre, gives light to the Universe. This supreme authority ought to be perpetual; because in those systems which are without hierarchies, there is more necessity than in others, for a fixed point, around which magistrates and citizens, persons and things, may revolve. Give me a fixed point, said an ancient, and I will move the world."

He then adduces the experience of Hayti, as evidence of the advantages that result from a *President for life*, and supports his proposition that the *President shall have power to appoint his successor*, by an allusion to our practice in this respect. "The Government of the United States," he says, "has lately observed the practice of appointing the Chief Minister to succeed the President. Nothing is so convenient in a republic." The idea has powerfully possessed my mind, and I have established it as a law."

GEN. ADAIR.

The reader cannot have forgotten the assertion made by the Richmond Whig, some time during the past summer, that it was to Gen. Adair, and not to Gen. Jackson, the American People were indebted for the memorable and unparalleled victory of New Orleans. A gentleman of Louisville, Ky. Worden Pope, Esq. desirous of ascertaining the facts of the case, addressed a note to Gen. Adair on the subject. To this note the General promptly returned the following answer, by which it will be seen, that the assertion is disproved, and put to silence forever. We shall not offer a word of comment.—*Pet. Rep.*

Mercer County, Oct. 15, 1826.
Dear Sir: Owing to an absence of ten days from home, yours of the 29th ult. was not received until last evening; and being now on the eve of setting out on a journey to Washita and New Orleans, have but little time for reflection or recollection on the subject of your letter. I will, however, in justice to Gen. Jackson, state, that all his measures for the defence of New Orleans, after I arrived there, were well calculated to insure success, if success could be hoped for, from the very slender and inadequate means under his command. I did not reach his camp until the 3d of January, at which time his line of defence was nearly finished, and his men at their posts. He had fought his first battle, on the 23d December, which, altho' a victory could not be claimed on either side, was cer-

tainly of the utmost importance to him, from the effects it produced in his own camp, as well as on the enemy.

To appreciate fully and fairly the military talents displayed, or services performed by Gen. Jackson, during the siege, would require a detail of the difficulties and dangers which he had daily and hourly to meet; such a detail would not be proper at this time, nor is it necessary for me to make it. An opinion seems to prevail, with many, that an officer may do himself much honor, and acquire great fame who possesses little more than daring courage and bodily strength. This may happen with an inferior officer, a Colonel of a Regiment, or even a General of Brigade, who acts always under the orders of a superior, and has no occasion to think for himself. But the Commander in Chief of an army, in a difficult and complicated service, must possess a cool, calculating head, a vigorous mind, a rapidity of reasoning, with clear perceptions, that will bring him at once to his conclusion, upon which he is ready to act—for time, with him, is often all important—and from my experience through life, I believe there are fewer men thus highly qualified, to distinguish themselves at the head of an army, than to fill any other station in any Government—yet, such qualifications alone, ever did, and ever will enable a Commander in Chief to acquire great fame, and perform eminent services; and it would be unjust and illiberal to deny to Gen. Jackson the possession of these qualifications. In truth, it was the prompt and firm display of these qualities, that inspired the raw and untrained materials, of which his army was composed, with confidence and resolution, to resist, successfully, the tremendous assault of the veteran army of the invaders. Respectfully, your ob't. servant.

JOHN ADAIR.

Worden Pope, Esq.

SALT.

Mr. Russell, in his Tour in Germany, says, if the experience of Austria and Silesia be correct, wood will not burn when fully impregnated with salt. Learned societies have recommended that the wood to be used in roofing should previously be saturated with salt, in which case, they say, it will resist fire as effectually as either slates or tiles will do. Mr. R. says the wood, which supports the vaulted roofs of the salt mines of Wieliczka in Poland, is now as hard as a rock; and he was assured that the dead bodies of animals and men, which remain in the salt caverns, do not putrify but become as dry and hard as mummies.

Hampshire Gazette.

QUICKSILVER.

The most productive quicksilver mine in the world is in Andria, in Carolina, in the dominions of the emperor of Austria. This mine has been worked 400 years, and is 700 feet deep. The good ores contain from 65 to 75 per cent. of pure quicksilver; and the mercury is sometimes found in a pure state issuing in a slender stream from some fissure in the rocks. The ore, after being pounded and washed, is placed over a furnace in the roasting oven, where the action of the fire separates the quicksilver from the other substances; it rises sublimated along with the smoke, and passes through winding flues until it cools and descends into hollows made to receive it. The quicksilver is then packed in sheep or goat skin bags. The mine now employs 400 hands, (in its flourishing state it gave bread to 1200 men,) produces annually 336,000 pounds of quicksilver, and yields a profit to the government of \$90,000.—*ib.*

BEES.

The cruel system of smothering Bees, may now be totally dispensed with, by a plan recently adopted with complete success; it is called "*dripping*," and is easily accomplished; thus: At dusk, place a metal pot near where the old hive stands; have a new hive prepared with cross sticks, and cream and sugar smeared inside: invert the old hive into the pot, and quickly place the new one over it; tie a cloth round the meeting of both hives, so as to prevent any of the bees escaping; then keep striking the bottom of the metal pot, with an iron instrument, and in less than ten minutes all the bees will be driven by the sound from the old to the new hive; then untie the cloth; and lift the new hive to the place where the old one stood, at the same time quickly covering the honey hive with a white cloth to prevent any of the bees returning to it. In the morning, lift a corner of the cloth so as to make a small aperture to let out any of the bees that should remain, and by striking the pot as before, they will instantly depart, and join their companions in the new settlement. It may be necessary to feed the bees well for a few days with sugar, and they will proceed to work immediately after.

If you would have a faithful servant, and one that you would seldom find fault with, serve yourself.

TO PICKLE BEEF, PORK, &c.

To four gallons of water, add one pound and a half of Mustovado sugar, two ounces of saltpetre, and six pounds of hay or common salt. Put the whole into a clean pot or kettle, and let it boil, being careful to take off all the scum as it rises. When there is no scum, take the liquor off, and let it stand till cold; having put the meat you wish to preserve in the vessel you intend to keep it in, pour in the liquor till the meat is quite covered, in which condition it must be kept.

If you intend to preserve your meat a considerable time, it will be necessary once in two months, to boil the pickle over again, clearing off the scum that rises, and putting in, when boiling, two ounces of sugar, and half a pound of common salt. Thus the pickle will hold good for twelve months. It is incomparable for curing hams, neat's tongues, or beef which you intend to dry; observing, when you take them out of the pickle, first to clean and dry them, put them in paper bags, and hang them in a dry warm place.

ON THE SEED OF VEGETABLES.

Many persons experience great disadvantages from the changing of their garden and other seeds into those of a worse kind, or into those of quite a different sort. In this way pumpkins and squashes, cabbage and turnips, gourds, and even cucumbers and musk-melons, have injured one another, and produced a mongrel unfit for use.

Farmers and gardeners may preserve the purity of their seeds, as well as the flavour of their fruits, by observing few rules, such as the following:

Never plant your gourds near your squashes, or you will make them bitter. Never plant squashes near your pumpkins, or you will make them watery, hard skinned and tasteless. Never plant different kinds of cabbage seed near one another, or you will make a mixture. Never plant seed turnips near seed cabbage, or both will be spoiled. Never plant good red beets near white seed beets, or you will have neither red nor white. Never plant different kinds of seed radishes near one another. As a general rule—never plant near one another any vegetables that resemble each other in many respects.

N. E. Farmer.

The butter made in Constantinople is nothing but milk or cream, first heated at the fire, and then churned for not more than ten minutes; it is indeed, not unlike clotted cream. At Aleppo, they tie a jar, filled with cream, to two trees, with supple twigs, and swing it about long enough to make very good butter.

The Philadelphia papers inform us that a convention of the Episcopal church of the diocese of Pennsylvania was held in that city in the latter part of October, for the purpose of appointing an assistant to the venerable bishop White. Fifty-four ministers attended, of whom a majority was necessary to a choice. On balloting, the Rev. William Meade, of this county, (Frederick, Va.) received 27 votes, and the Rev. Bird Wilson, of Pennsylvania, (who was present and declined voting) 26. The president decided that inasmuch as 27 was not a majority of 54, there was no election, and the convention adjourned to meet at Harrisburg in May next.

The Hon. Asher Robbins has been unanimously re-elected a Senator to the United States Senate, for Rhode Island, for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Louisville Public Advertiser states that the Canal around the Falls of the Ohio, towards the making of which Congress appropriated a hundred thousand dollars, is rapidly under way, one thousand men being employed in the excavation, and the season having been highly favorable to the excavation.

The editors of the Nat. Int. state that they have been shown the prospectus of a work, proposed to be published by Professor Rafinesque, in two volumes, entitled, "Outlines of a general history of America from the earliest period," and comprising the physical State and Revolutions of the Continent—the physical and moral states of the American nations—their monuments, languages, traditions, &c.

Political Arithmetic.—A Sligo paper recommends, as the last remedy for the afflictions of Ireland, *Reduction in rents, Subtraction in taxes, Addition in our local trade, Multiplication in our foreign commerce, and an equal Division of the blessings of our "matchless" Constitution.*

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Sir, Walter Scott, it is said, is about to be married to a lady of immense wealth, a maiden sister of Mr. Bruce, printer to the King, for Scotland.

Upwards of 10,000 illegitimate children were born in Paris, (France) during the last year.

It is positively predicted in most of the Paris journals, that the new Portuguese Constitution will not permit the abolition of monarchy of Ferdinand VII to survive for two years longer.

In 1821, the population of London, including the suburbs, was 1,374,000. Increase, in the 10 years from 1811 to 1821, was 224,000 souls.

Turkey.—A great fire broke out at Constantinople on the 31st of August, just at the time pointed for restoring the standard of the prophet to the mosque. It extended from the palace to the mosques of the sultans, Amurat Bajaset, thence along the walls of the Seraglio to the Sea of Marmora, taking in its route the palaces of the Great, containing immense riches and markets. The Sultan opened the Seraglio gates, to allow the poor to save what they could. The troops were under arms.

Consternation still prevailed in the city Sept. 3d, and the Sultan was in a critical situation. Flakes of fire were falling upon the Seraglio, the gates of which were opened to all the fugitives who had favoured the reformation.

Letters from Rome of the 3d September, state, that an Algerine squadron had made a descent in the Pope's dominions, few leagues from Rome, and carried off twenty men and eight women. On the 14th August a French government packet bound to Toulon, was overhauled, after having two shot fired at her, one of which passed between the masts.

A traveller just returned from Florida, being asked his opinion about the fertility of the country, observed—"that it was the most fertile country he ever saw, for the lands generally produced about forty bushels of—*frugs* to the acre, and *almonds* enough to fence it!"

Georgia.—Considerable excitement exists in this State, on the subject of the next gubernatorial Election. Mr. Forsyth and Col. Tatnall are the most prominent characters now before the public, who are spoken of as candidates.

An apt Illustration.—A person asking how it happened that many beautiful ladies took up with but indifferent husbands, after many fine offers, was thus aptly answered by a mountain maiden. A young friend of hers requested her to go into a delightful cane brake, and there get him the handsomest reed, and must get it in once going through without turning. She went, and coming out, brought him quite a mean reed. When he asked her if that was the handsomest she could find, "Oh no," she replied; "I saw many finer as I went along, but I kept on in hopes of a much better until I had got on nearly through, and then I was obliged to take up with any one I could find."

The Editors of the New York Gazette in noticing a letter received in that city from Charleston, stating that the arrival of the ship Calhoun gave the Administration party 20 or 40 votes, remark, that it was "rather queer that the Calhoun should bring voters for the Adams ticket."

The grand jurors of the county of Williamson, in Tennessee, have made a presentment, in which they state that there is nothing in the recent duel between General Houston and General White, to impair the public confidence in the former; and they therefore recommend him as a fit person to be the next governor of the state.

Two very valuable articles have been discovered in Ohio. *Terra de sienna* for painting mahogany colour, and *Porcelain clay* for the manufacture of China ware.

Fifteen hundred skeins of elegant *acring silk*, were to be exhibited at the British Fair in Taunton, Massachusetts, manufactured in the family of Jabel Ingraham, Esq. of Seekonk, and dyed with a variety of beautiful colours.

A Mrs. Dupuy advertises in the Richmond Enquirer, that "she will be prepared to board 12 or 15 moral and steady members of the Legislature."

The American Colonization Society is about nine years old. In 1820 the first emigrants sailed from New York to Africa. The colony now consists of five hundred.

United States' Bank stock was quoted in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, at 119½ to 120. In New York, on Friday, at 119½.

A few days ago a party of itinerant equestrians attracted overflowing audiences to witness their performances in Alexandria. In the course of a song which they gave one night, the bare mention of "Old Hickory" (Gen. Jackson) was not only received with rounds of applause, but was greeted with three hearty cheers.

Alexandria Herald.

FAYETTEVILLE, NOV. 15.

Cotton.—The demand for this article has been very great this week, and the market is very animated. Considerable quantities are coming in, and sales are readily effected at from 10 15 to 10 30. The prices in England are gradually, but firmly advancing.

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 28, 1826.

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

The Editor of the Western Carolinian offers five dollars cash, or two years' subscription to his paper, for the best New-Year's Address, the preference to be determined by competent judges; it must be received previous to the 20th Dec. next. A further premium of two years' subscription to the Western Carolinian, is offered for the best Christmas Address, to be determined in like manner as above; and must be received by the 15th December. Communications to be directed, "Editor Western Carolinian, Salisbury, N. C."

The Editor has a triple motive in offering these premiums: 1st. The liberal patronage extended to his paper, calls for continued exertions and renewed efforts on his part. To render it as useful and interesting as his location, capacity and means, will enable him to do: 2d. To enkindle the latent fire of genius among our literati, which is believed abundantly to exist among us, and to lie dormant only for want of some other incentive to its exercise than the mere love of fame: 3d. and last, (though not least,) a hope that this expense and these pains added to the usefulness and respectability of the Western Carolinian, will induce those who are now its patrons to continue as such; and be the means of making a favourable impression on many who have probably never yet become acquainted with its deserts.

We notice, in the last Warrenton (N. C.) paper, that a Mrs. Kimball lately died in that town at the house of her daughter's husband, a Mr. Langhorne. If this gentleman is a filial son-in-law, his feelings, on this mournful occasion, must have been accorded with the levity of his cognomen.

The Reading (Penn.) Democrat, says that Apples were never known to be so abundant as they are this season. We wish Pennsylvania were not so far off.

The attention of the Agricultural reader, is directed to the Address delivered before the Rowan Agricultural Society, at its late annual meeting in this town, on the 2d inst. by Maj. John Beard, Secretary of the Society: a part of which will be found on the first page of this day's paper—the balance next week.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, says a large "Sun-Fish" was lately caught outside the bar of that harbor, which was 5 feet 2 inches long; breadth of body 4 feet, thickness through the body 14 inches. This species of *Sunfish* inhabits the ocean; very little is known of its history.

John H. Eaton, Esq. was, on the 4th inst. re-elected, by the legislature of Tennessee, senator in Congress from that state, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next. The vote was, 52 for Eaton, 3 blanks;—5 members absent.

LARGE VEGETABLES.

We had supposed, from the long-continued drought, that the present season was very unpropitious to the growth of vegetables of all kinds; but it would seem we were wrong in this supposition, if the frequent accounts of mammoth productions of the earth, which have been given in almost every paper we have received for a number of weeks past, from various parts of the country, are to be relied on. This state, and this section of it, which, at one time, suffered so considerably from the drought, as to excite serious apprehensions of a distressing scarcity, has also been productive of some extraordinary vegetables. We have been presented with a *Radish*, which grew this season in the garden of Mr. John P. Mabry, of Lexington, Davidson county, which measures 24 inches in circumference.

Since the receipt of the above-mentioned radish, we have been told by a gentleman residing in the borough, that a radish was this season raised in the garden of one of his tenants, which was 22 or 23 inches in circumference.

A Female Editor.—The last mails from N. Carolina brought us a respectfully looking paper called the "Edenton Gazette," edited by Mrs. Sarah M. Willis, widow of the late proprietor. We hope she is not an Adams man. [Noah.]

[We are sorry to inform Maj. Noah, that, if she is not an Adams "man," she is an Adams "woman," to the best of our knowledge and belief.] Most all the women (and we might, perhaps, say women's-men, too) are for Adams; but, luckily, they have no vote. Ed. Carolinian.

BOLIVAR—"the Washington of South-America." In this day's Carolinian, will be found the outline of a Constitution of government, proposed by Gen. Bolivar, for the new Republic of Bolivia, in South-America, at the request of the Congressional Assembly of that state. By an examination of the document, the reader will readily perceive that, if this constitution is accepted without material amendments, the people of Bolivia will enjoy no more than the name of a Republican government, while all the essential features of a monarchy, or an aristocracy, will be preserved. In contemplating the exalted reputation of the distinguished chief of South-America, and the general belief of the incorruptibility of his republican predilections, one of two conclusions is irresistible, on

reading this constitution,—either that his professions of Republicanism have been hollow and hypocritical, or that his intimate knowledge of the character and capacity of that people, has brought him to the conclusion that they are not prepared, doly to appreciate, or to be governed by, a more purely republican form of government than he has proposed for them. Either of which conclusions, it will grieve us to be compelled ultimately to come to; for we must confess that we get have a better opinion, both of the republican sincerity of Bolivar, and of the intelligence and virtue of the inhabitants of Bolivia, than to believe they will ingloriously sink into a system of government which possesses no more of the essential advantages of republicanism, than the old Spanish despotism, from the thrall of which they have so long struggled and bled to free themselves.

We learn that a very tragic affair took place in Mcklenburg county, on Saturday night and Sunday morning, the 18th and 19th inst. Two men, (we have not heard their names) on their return home from court, about 12 miles south of Charlotte, got into a quarrel; during which, one of them seized a gun and shot the other dead. As soon as the tidings came to the ears of the Judge, who had not left Charlotte, he commanded the Sheriff to summon a guard, and bring the murderer to town; on the arrival of the Sheriff and his guard at the house of the guilty man, the latter resisted and fired at the party, and some of them were wounded; upon which the Sheriff and his men instantly discharged their muskets into the house,—by which the murderer, and one of his daughters, were killed on the spot; and the mother so badly wounded, that it was not expected she would live. This information has come to us verbally; but from such a source as to entitle it to full credence.

A number of advertisements are unavoidably omitted this week.

Ephraim Bateman has been elected U. S. senator from New-Jersey, vice Mr. McViney, dec'd; and has also been elected to the same station for six years, from the 4th of March next.

HERALD.

On the 17th of October, by the Rev. Dr. James McVee, Mr. John E. Patton, of Asheville, to Miss Margaret Eliza Davidson, daughter of Col. Samuel W. Davidson, of Buncombe county.

DIE.

On the 31st of October last, in the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan county, Sarah Lucretia, infant daughter of Alexander Nesbitt, Esq. aged 10 months and 7 days.

The Markets.

FAIRFAXVILLE PRICES, Nov. 15. Cotton, \$10 a 10 3/4; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, \$6 a 6 1/4; wheat, \$1 a 1 1/4; whiskey, 40 a 45; peach brandy, 65 a 75; apple do, 47 1/2 a 52; corn, 60 a 65; bacon, 15; salt, Turkeys, 75 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 42 1/2; sugar, muscovado, 9 a 11 1/2; coffee, prime green, 16 1/2; 2d and 3d quality, 16 a 17; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 5; tallow, 7 a 10; beeswax, 26 a 28; rice, 30 a 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 1/2 a 6, pr. 100 lbs.; tobacco, leaf, \$4 a 5; manufactured, a 20 pr. cwt.

CAMDEN PRICES, Nov. 11.

Cotton, 9 a 9 25; corn, 75 to 80; bacon, 12 1/2 to 13; whiskey, 55 to 60; brandy, peach 65 a 75; brandy, apple 60 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 7 50 to 8 50; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15

CHEW PRICES, NOV. 17.

Cotton 10 a 10 1/2 cents; Corn and Meal 63 a 75; Bacon 15; and retail at 18 and 20; Flour 7 a 8 Dollars; Beef 4 a 6; Lard 12 a 15 very little in market.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Nov. 13.

Cotton, S. Island, 14 a 24; stained do. 8 a 10 Maine and Santee, 16 a 18 cts; short staple, 8 1/2 a 10 cts; Whiskey, 41 a 42 cents; Bacon, 9 10; Hams, 11 a 12; Lard, 9 a 11 1/2; Haggling, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch) 21 a 23; Coffee, Prime Green, 17 a 18 lbf. to good, 13 to 16; Georgia Bank Bills,—to 14 per cent. discount North-Carolina Do.—to 5 per cent. discount. Cottons.—Uplands command a ready sale, but the supply coming in continues to be quite limited. We quote the range from 8 1/2 to 10 1/2 cts. Favorite lots occasionally go a little higher.

By Saturday's Mail.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

It is impossible to form any correct opinion as to the probable result of the New-York election for Governor, from the statements in the New-York papers. The American of Tuesday gives returns from 46 counties, in which the majorities in 24 amounted to 8333 for Rochester, and the majorities in 19 counties amounted to 8620 for Clinton, leaving a small majority in favor of Clinton. The Commercial Advertiser calculates that there will be a final majority of 830 in favor of Clinton.

The majority of J. W. Taylor, for Congress, is 804, instead of 400, as before stated.

Mr. Storrs and Mr. Marvin are re-elected to Congress; Storrs by the very large majority of 2000 votes over Mr. E. Bacon. Nat. Journal, 17th Nov.

The Albany Argus, a proscriptive opponent of Mr. Clinton, says: "If the account from Steuben (one of the last counties from which returns had been received) is correct, the re-election of Governor Clinton is no longer a matter of doubt. He may succeed by a majority of 1500."

It is now agreed on all hands that De Witt Clinton is re-elected Governor of New-York. His opponents estimate his majority at about 1800 votes—his friends at about 3350. In 1824 his majority was 16,359! It is calculated that both houses of the Legislature will have majorities against him. Baltimore Patriot, 17th Nov.

The New-York Evening papers of Wednesday, state that no doubt remains of the re-election of Governor Clinton. The accounts vary on the subject of his majority, from 1800 to 3500. A list is published in the Evening Post, showing that there are 68 republican and 34 Federal members in the new Assembly. Nat. Journal, 18th Nov.

The U. S. ship Hornet, Capt. Claxton, sailed from Norfolk, on the 15th inst. bound for Philadelphia, to take Mr. Sergeant to South America. We have not understood whether Mr. Rochester, now that Clinton has beaten him for Gov. of N. York, will accompany Mr. Sergeant to Bolivar's congress at Tucubaya.

Captain Lewis Warrington has been appointed by the President, a Commissioner of the Navy Board, in the place of Captain Jones. Balt. Pat.

POLITICALLY IMPORTANT.

A letter from Guayaquil, August 31st, has this important paragraph: "A conspiracy has been discovered at Lima, directed against the Liberator Bolivar. Among the conspirators were some of the principal chiefs of Peru, who were all immediately arrested and put in close confinement, the instant the plot was discovered, by the authorities."

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

We announced a few days since, that the provinces of Camana, Quito, and Guayaquil, had joined what was called the Confederacy of Venezuela, and united in calling for the immediate assembly of a National convention.

By way of Jamaica, we now have advices that the Department of Magdalena has also united with the above provinces for the same purpose. Carthage papers of the 29th of September, with which we have been furnished, contain the details of this act of the Municipal Authorities, and a declaration of the necessity that exists for an improvement in the present state of things. We have also been favored with an extract of a letter from a very respectable gentleman at Carthage, by which it will be seen that a most important change in the government of Colombia is about to be made, and that Bolivar is to be invested with supreme authority!

[And we fear, before Bolivar is satisfied, he will play the same game in South-America Bonaparte did in France. I he does, may the same fate speedily overtake him, that befel Napoleon.] Ed. West. Ca.

The Danville (Virginia) Telegraph, of the 18th inst. says that a drove of hogs from the west has arrived there; and that they were selling as low as \$4 per cwt. Country fed pork is selling in Salisbury as low as \$4 50 per cwt.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New-York, of the ship Columbia, English dates to the 14th Oct. have been received.

Under the date of Rome, September 23, we find it mentioned in the Allgemeine Zeitung, that the Pope, on account of the wickedness which prevails, and the dangers which, in consequence, threaten "the pride of the L. mb." which is understood to mean the Roman Church, has ordered nine days of prayer, and three of fasting, to avert the evil. Courier.

The differences between Russia and Persia are not alluded to. The Emperor Nicholas has ordered the formation of a new Ministerial department; it is to be called "the Ministry of the Imperial Court." Prince Wolkonsky is appointed the head of the new department.

At Moscow, during the last month, several grand fetes and reviews took place, in honor of the Emperor's Coronation.

Odessa, Sept. 19.—The irruption of the Persians has been amongst the Tartars the signal of a general insurrection in their favor, in the provinces of Caranat, Schirwad, Chesias, and a: Elizabeth.—The Russians have evacuated these provinces, as well as a part of Soukhetia.

We were presented last evening with a ripe apple, of the second growth of this year, by a lady, who told us that a few days ago she had seen five ripe grapes of the second growth, in a garden in the vicinity of this town. N. C. Jour.

Overseer Wanted.

VERY liberal wages will be given by the subscriber, to a man who understands the superintendence of a pretty large farm, with from 15 to 20 hands, who is willing to engage for the ensuing year. For other particulars, apply to the subscriber in Salisbury, N. C. MOSES A. LOCKE. Nov. 24, 1826.

Broke the Jail

OF Cabarrus county, on the night of the 19th inst. a negro fellow named Edward, who had been taken up and confined as a run-away; said he belonged to Mr. Johnson, or Hatley, who were taking him south; said he was bought near Petersburg, Va. and ran away from his master this side of Catawba river. He is a dark mulatto, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a scar above his left eye, and one on the left side of his nose; had on a homespun roundabout, cassanett pantaloons with a patch on the seat. &c. Ten dollars reward will be given for his apprehension, and confinement in any jail, and information given to me, at Concord, Cabarrus co., N. C. GEO. KLUTTS, Jailor. November 21st, 1826. 4wt41

25 Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the jail at Concord, on the night of the 19th Nov. a negro man named Fichard, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complexion; has on his left hand or wrist, (as well as I recollect) a tolerably hard scar, nearly in the form of the letter C; is rather slender built; had on when he left jail an olive-colored cotton cord short coat, blue cassanett pantaloons, and a high crowned hat. He may make towards Washington City, as I purchased him of Josiah Huie, who brought him from that section of country last spring. The above reward will be given for him, if lodged in any jail in the United States, so that I get him again. Information may be directed to me at Concord post-office, Cabarrus county, N. C. JOSEPH R. MCKINLEY. 4wt4

Nov. 20, 1826.

Taken Up and Committed

TO the jail in Salisbury, on the 24th inst. two negro men; one says his name is Richard, and that he belongs to a Mr. McKinley, of Cabarrus county; the other says his name is Edward, and that he ran away from his owner (a trader) while going south. The owner or owners, or whoever has a legal right to claim these negroes, is desired to come for them, pay all charges, and take them away. FIELDING SLATER, Jailor. Nov. 24, 1826. 340

LEATHER.

THE subscriber has on hand, at his Tan Yard near Salisbury, about 500 sides of heavy Philadelphia and other Tan'd

Sole Leather.

Also, a large quantity of Skirting, Hog Skins, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, and Upper Leather, worthy the attention of persons at a distance, who work in that article; which he will dispose of on good terms, for cash. WM. CHAMBERS. Nov. 28, 1826. 2667

Estate of Haynes Morgan.

HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of Haynes Morgan, Esq. dec'd. late of Rowan county, I desire all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all who have claims against it, are requested to bring them forward for settlement, within the legal time, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery. Mocksville, Nov. 24th, 1826. 3wt59

Administrator's Sale.

ON Wednesday and Tuesday, the 12th and 13th of December next, I will offer at public sale, at the house of the late Haynes Morgan, Esq. deceased, in the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan county, Some valuable Horses, Cattle, and Stock of every description; Farming Utensils; Household Furniture; A large quantity of Corn and Tobacco; and The thorough-bred Stud Duke of Cumberland. Also, will be hired, at the same time and place, a number of valuable Negroes. A. R. JONES, Adm'r. Nov. 24, 1826. 340

Estate of James Dickey.

THE subscriber having, at the November term of Rowan county court, 1826, taken out letters of administration on the estate of James Dickey, late of Rowan county, dec'd. gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, will present them, properly vouched for, within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred a recovery, according to act of assembly in such case made and provided. WM. B. WILSON, Adm'r. Nov. 23, 1826. 3wt59

Valuable Lands for Sale.

WILL be offered for sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 19th day of December next, on the premises, a valuable Tract of Land, lying in Irrell county, about three miles south of Statesville, on the great road leading from thence to Charlotte, containing about seven hundred acres; on which is a set of Mills now in the best repair, being nearly new, calculated for manufacturing Flour of the best quality; the Saw Mill is fixed on the most approved plan, and is situated convenient to large forests of good timber. A credit will be given for a part of the price, and a liberal indulgence extended upon approved security. Further terms will be made known on the day of sale, by MOSES P. NICHOLSON. Nov. 25th, 1826. 340p

New Leather.

AND NEW TERMS for MAKING IT UP. THE subscriber begs leave again to inform his old customers and friends, and the public in general, that he has received an assortment of the very best of Calf and Seal Skins, which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes,

after the most approved fashions, and at prices that is hoped no one will hesitate to pay the cash down for.

I'm an enemy to all trust and delay: I'll trust to-morrow, if you'd "pay to-day."

I mean, in future, to deal on plain terms: those who will pay me cash for work, on delivery, shall be entitled to a deduction of 12 months legal interest from ordinary prices; and those who do not pay down for work, will have their accounts presented to them every three months, and the money or their notes required, or judgments will be taken: those to whom I am indebted, will of course be excepted from this rule. EBENEZER DICKSON. Salisbury, Oct. 7, 1826. 311

40 Dollars Reward!

A BOUT ten days since, two white men, Willam Love, Jr. and Joseph Kirk, Jr. left this county, having with them some negroes, to whom they have no just title. Love is rather under the common size, slender made, and stoop-shouldered; has sandy hair, and is about 25 or 26 years old; and seems to be a man of intelligence and address. Kirk is a robust, portly man, and well made; about 3 years old; has dark hair, and is very fond of spirits. These men carried with them the following negroes, viz: Will, (Little) a bright Mulatto, he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 18 years of age, is a sour, surly-looking fellow, has little to say; said Will is a free boy, and bound to said Love, whose object it seems to be to run him off and sell him. Also, two negro children, one about 18 or 20 months old, the other about 5 months old; both quite black, and about the same size. The title of said children is in dispute. They are also supposed to have with them a Mulatto Girl, named Varty, the property of George M'Math; she is a tall well formed girl, pert and ready spoken, quite shrewd and sensible; she is about 20 years old. I will give the above reward of \$40. for the apprehension and confinement in any jail, of all said negroes, or ten dollars for either of them,—information being given, so that they may be had. GEORGE M'MATH.

Chatham county, N. C.

Nov. 20th, 1826. 340

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 5th of December next, there will be sold, at the late residence of William S. Alexander, dec'd. in Cabarrus county, the following property, viz:

Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs; Hay, Fodder, and Oats; 36 bales of COTTON; One set of Smith's Tools; Farming Utensils; Household Furniture; His Library of Books;

together with other articles, not enumerated, where due attendance, and a reasonable credit, will be given, by

ALPHONSO ALEXANDER,

PHILANDER ALEXANDER.

Nov. 11, 1826. 349

Land at Public Sale.

THE heirs of the late Benjamin Jones, Sen. deceased, will offer for sale, on Tuesday of our next County Court, in the Town of Wilkesboro, that Tract of Land whereon said Jones formerly lived, consisting of 950 acres, lying within two miles of the town; about 120 acres of which are cleared, of the first-rate river bottom, sufficient to raise 2000 bushels of corn; the balance well timbered. Lying so near the town, well watered, in a healthy place, is considered valuable. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers, which will be made known on the day of sale.

PHENE ROBINETT,

BENJAMIN JONES,

WILLIS THURMOND,

MOSES CASS,

JOHN MARTIN, Sen.

JESSE ROBINETT,

Heirs at Law.

Wilkesboro, N. C. Nov. 7, 1826. 349

SALES.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, I shall sell the

Real and personal estate of Wesley Reynolds, in the town of Statesville, on the 15th day of December next, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday and Wednesday of the County Court.

Those wishing to purchase convenient Lots in Statesville well improved, or Lands in Irrell, can be accommodated. B. SHIPP, Trustee. Nov. 17th, 1826. 238

Money FOUND!!

SOME TIME in our last Superior Court week, one of my servants found a sum of money in the streets of this town; the owner, by describing the money, and paying the cost of advertising, can have it, by applying to

ANDREW BOWMAN.

Germanston, Nov. 6, 1826. 348

For Rent,

THE extensive and valuable Tavern stand in the town of Statesville, owned and occupied by the late Capt. Robert Wotke, previous to his death; with two Lots in said Town. For particulars, apply to the Executors. Sept. 29, 1826. 948

Public Notice.

ON the night of the 13th inst. a dark bay mare was stolen from my premises, in Stokes county, on Dan river, 12 miles north of Stokes court-house: the mare was six years old, over 5 feet high, black mane and tail; no other marks recollected. I will give \$25 for the mare if collected—so that the villain is confined in jail, and brought to justice; and all reasonable expenses paid. SAMUEL WELSH, Sen. Nov. 12, 1826. 6412

Situation for a Tanner.

THE subscriber is the proprietor of a large Yard situated in the south-western part of Irrell county; which has attached to it all the necessary buildings, fixtures, &c. for carrying on the Tanning and Currying Business; which he is desirous of leasing out, for a term of years. He also has a black man, who understands the business of tanning, who he will either sell, or hire to whosoever takes the above-mentioned premises. This establishment will afford a very good business to any one who will carry it on properly; and a great bargain may be expected by the person taking it. All applications will be promptly attended to. In writing, direct to Fallstown post-office, Irrell county, N. C. November 14, 1826. JOSEPH BYERS.

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Sessions, 1826: Benjamin Magness and John Roberts, adm'rs of Wm. Magness, vs. Joseph Magness: Original attachment, levied in the hands of Samuel Green, garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant, Joseph Magness, is not an inhabitant of this state; ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant, Joseph Magness, appear at our next Court of pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court house in Rutherfordton, on the 2nd Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment by default will be entered up against him and made final.

Witness Isaac Craton, clerk of our said court, at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1826. ISAAC CRATON, c. l. Price adv. \$2. 6442

THE JURY.
FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
THE GREAT MONITOR.
The planets in their orbits shine;
Revolving earth brings day and night;
The sun illumines the path of Time;
The moon declares his steady flight.
To vast creation's utmost bound
Time's undulating wings expand;
Innumerable stars surround
His march omniscient, silent, grand.

He has no retrospective eye—
His chronicles alone proclaim
Where Empires flourish'd, Ruins lie,
What actions merit endless fame.
He marks the tablets of the tomb
With morals for reflecting man;
The future he involves in gloom;
No being can precede his van.
Triumphant over all he rides,
And on Jehovah's circle glides.

Time brings the loftiest to the tomb;
What deeds are in his wondrous womb!
Time rends the veil of dark disguise,
Time opens man's deluded eyes;
He brings opinions false, to nought;
He neither can be brib'd nor bought;
Time is the test of truth—and he
Should be a monitor to thee.

When Time his primal course began,
Beaming his youthful smiles on man;
That man perpetual joys foresaw
In his obedience to the Law.

Alas! Time proved in one short year,
"There's no perpetual mansion here."
The blooming garden turn'd to fire,
Excluding thence our guilty sire.
When offspring came, and hopes rose high,
Conso'd his heart, illum'd his eye—
Time, in his faithful course, reveal'd
His hopes destroyed,—his sorrows seal'd.

Beware!—for time devoid of guile,
Detects and strips the deepest wile;
Destroys the false—sustains the true—
Makes Virtue smile,—Dishonour rue.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FROM THE N. Y. RELIGIOUS CHRONICLE.
Expectations of the Persian Jews regarding the MESSIAH.

In conversation with certain Rabbis when at Bushire, Mr. Wolf inquired, "Do you anxiously expect the Messiah?" to which one of them replied in these words:—"Rabbi Tesrial, 'None of the Jews scattered in the world expect, and have reason to expect, the Messiah, with more anxiety than those Jews who dwell in Persia.' For the Gentiles in Persia do not only compel us to pay heavy tribute, but they have likewise set over us taskmasters, to afflict us with their burdens; every Persian is a Haman to us. They make us serve with rigor; we must work for them without being paid; and like Pharaoh of old, they make our lives bitter with hard bondage. Read the Bible, and see all that the children of Israel have suffered, as well in Egypt, as in Babel; and you will then know well what we suffer here, without my telling you. At Bushire itself, it is not quite so bad with us as at Shiraz, and throughout Persia, for the governor of this place is no Persian; but go to Kazeroun, Shiraz, and to the city of Ispahan, and you will know how we Jews are treated."

The Bible.—To an interrogation respecting their attention to the reading of the Scriptures (the Old Testament) Rabbi Abraham made the following striking and beautiful reply: "The Bible is our water, for it is written, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.' The Bible is our wine; a wine which we have to buy, without money and without price; the Bible is a wine that maketh glad the heart of man; the Bible is our milk, and the Bible is our honey, for it is sweet. 'Thy lips, O my spouse, drop as the honey-comb; honey and milk are under thy tongue.'"

DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS.
Of the many very interesting facts which we have seen and heard of this class of people, we will mention the following, as related to us by a gentleman of unquestionable veracity:—In the county of Montgomery were two brothers—one born deaf and dumb—the other born blind. They were able to converse, by signs, with each other, and for several years, lived in the daily interchange of ideas. This was done by means of touching each others' face in a manner not intelligible to any other person: the deaf and dumb brother amassed a considerable estate, which he devised by will—the will was contested, and, in the course of litigation, was carried up to Salisbury Superior Court, where it was established and confirmed. A

Mr. Burke, formerly a merchant of this town, being unfortunate in business, went to his house to reside. He was a very intelligent and shrewd man. For the accommodation of the deaf and dumb man, he made a manuscript synopsis of the New Testament in hieroglyphics, which was perfectly intelligible to the unfortunate man, who became very fond of it, and appeared, by means of it, to have acquired a perfect knowledge of the plan of salvation and of all the characters and events mentioned in the New Testament.

These are interesting facts, and they should stimulate our Legislature to do something effectual for the benefit of that class of beings who seem to be thrown upon society and particularly demanding their sympathy and charity. *Fayetteville Journal.*

FROM THE FORT FOLIO.
The ladies of the twelfth century did not merely thread pearls and amuse themselves with emphyments equally delicate and elegant. The sword, and not merely the tongue, decided their disputes. The love of "brave gestes" was the passion of the ladies, as well as of the knights of chivalry. When poets wished to mark the degeneracy of the times in which they lived, the decline of the ardor for martial fame in women was always stated as one sign. Thus Spencer:

Where is the antique glory now become,
That whilom wont in women appear?
Where be the brave achievements done by some
Where be the battalies, where the shield and spear,
And all the conquests which high them did rear,
That matter made for famous poet's verse,
And boastful men so oft abash to hear?
Ben they all dead, and laid in doleful hearse?
Or doen they only steepe and shall againe reverse?

Fairy Queen, iii. 4. 1.

Gaius, a nobleman of Rome, who was thrice consul, when he had beaten Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and drove him out of Italy, divided the land, distributed to every man four acres, and reserved no more for himself; saying, that none ought to be a general who could not be content with a common soldier's share and that he would rather rule over rich men than be rich himself.

WHISTLING.
The lady of Dr. Bentham was a woman of a disposition congenial with that of *cara sposa*. She asked a person who applied for the place of footman in her family, if he could whistle. "Why is that necessary?" said the man. "Because," said the lady, "I expect my footman to whistle all the time he is in the cellar, to be certain he is not drinking while he is there."

Not to put off until to-morrow what may be done to-day, is a motto as applicable to the business of a farmer as to any other, and especially in regard to the *planting of trees*. The truth of this is illustrated by a remarkable fact, mentioned in this office yesterday, by an elderly gentleman of great judgment and observation. He said that he was on the farm of a son-in-law, superintending the planting of an apple orchard of three hundred trees, when he heard the news of the war in 1812, and that the proprietor of that orchard is fully of opinion that it bears fruit enough this year to make *ten thousand gallons of cider*! Think of that, procrastinators! Ye who are too selfish to plant, for fear that *your children* only can gather the fruit! *Northern paper.*

A Wife.—No sensible man ever thought a beautiful wife was worth as much as one who could make a good pudding. I wish the girls all knew this, for I feel a great interest in their welfare. *Trenton Emporium.*

AN ATHEIST.
A person endeavored to prove to Dr. Johnson, that an atheist was a man of good moral character. "Sir," said the doctor, "when a man rejects his allegiance to his great Creator, what has he to restrain him from the perpetration of crimes? If an atheist was to drink tea with me, I should look very carefully after my spoons."

EPIGRAM.
Frank, who will any fund supply,
Lent me ten guineas. 'Come,' said I,
'Give me a pen—it is but fair
You take my note.' Quoth he, 'Hold there
Jack, to the cash I bid adieu,
No need to spoil my paper too!'

Character of Dr. Parr, by himself.
"From my youth upwards to the present moment, I never deserted a private friend, nor violated a public principle. I have been the slave of no patron, and the drudge of no party. I formed my political opinions without the smallest regard, and have acted upon them with an utter disregard to personal emolument and professional honours for many of the best years of my existence, I endured every irksome toil, and suffered every trying need, measuring my resources by my wants; I now so abound as to unite a competent income with an independent spirit; and above all, looking back to this life and onward to another, I possess that inward peace of mind, which the world can neither give nor take away."

"What is that animal which walks on four legs in the morning, two at noon, and three at night." Answer, Man: in childhood, which is the morning of life, he crawls on his hands and feet: in the middle age, which is noon, he walks on two; in old age he leans on a crutch, which serves for a supplementary third foot."

Christmas Box.—A watchman begging a Christmas box of a lady, hoped she would forgive his asking for it. "I suppose good man," said she, "you more heartily wish that I would give, rather than for-give you." He, smiling simply, replied, "Yes, madam; but I should like both."

Late accounts from England, state that a clergyman of the established church has dug up the skull of Alexander Pope, and keeps it in his library. One of the newspaper wits has written the following, on the abstraction of the skull from its grave:

P—, our prosing Vicar, proud and dull,
Has from the grave purloin'd a Poet's skull;
Alas! what waste of sacrilegious pains!
A skull he had before—he should steal brains.

DIFFICULTY OF PLEASING ALL.
Those who have most to give, are most likely to complain of man's ingratitude. For this reason, a king observed, "that his power of dispensing favors, was the most painful task of royalty; since he never gave a place away but he made ninety-nine discontented, and very unhappy subjects." Nearly to the same purpose was Lord B's answer, on being asked why he discontinued annual balls?—He said, "His rooms were not large enough to contain more than two hundred persons, and he feared making all above that number, who were his friends, his enemies: for he had observed that those ladies, who were invited, forgot it, before the next year; but those who were not invited, never forgot it during their lives."

Solid Comforts may be copiously derived from the following sources; a quiet conscience—health—liberty—one's time one's own; or if not, usefully, innocently and moderately employed by others—a freedom from inordinate passions of all kinds—a habit of living within one's income, and of saving something for extraordinary occasions—an ability arising from rational economy to defray all necessary and expedient expenses—a habit of good humour, and aptitude to be pleased rather than offend—a preparation for adversity—love of one's family—sincerity to friends—benevolence to mankind—and piety to God.

UNIVERSAL CEMENT.
A Cement made in the following manner, will unite, it is said, either glass or porcelain, and either marble or metals:

"To an ounce of mastic, add as much highly rectified spirits of wine as will dissolve it. Soak one ounce of isinglass in water until quite soft, then dissolve it in pure rum or brandy, until it form a strong glue, to which add about a quarter of an ounce of gum ammoniac, well rubbed and mixed; put the two mixtures together in an earthen vessel over a gentle heat; when well united, the mixture may be put into a phial and kept well stopp'd."

LOVE—Before and after Marriage.
Chaucer has a droll simile in contrasting the character of the lover and the husband. Whilom he loved her—but when tied By holy church, he could not her abide. Like unto dog which lighteth on a bone, His tail he waggeth, glad therefore hath grown; But this same bone, if to his tail thou tie, Pardie! the cur in fear away doth fly.

Sale of Property.
TIERRE will be sold, on a credit, at the late dwelling house of James A. Means, dec'd, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday the 9th inst., all the Personal Property belonging to the estate of said Means, consisting of Negroes, one of whom is an excellent Blacksmith; Corn, Cotton, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, and Stock of every kind; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming tools of every description; and a great many other articles, too tedious to mention. Sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by the administrators.
WM. C. MEANS,
I. H. ALEXANDER, Adm'rs.
Nov. 7th, 1826. 3138

Final Notice.
BEING about to leave the place, the subscriber now calls on all those indebted to him, (or to the firm of Revell and Templeton) to come forward and make settlement,—if not by bank notes, by notes of hand: or the other must be done by the 15th of December, or settlement will have to be made with an officer. Necessity compels me thus to act;—and you all know Necessity is a great tyrant.
MARTIN F. REVELL.
Salisbury, Nov. 11, 1826. 4040

NOTICE.
AS the subscriber intends to commence the Tanning Business immediately, he therefore takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him, that a part of their dues at least must be paid by the next January court; if not, he will have to commence suit against all delinquents. And further, all who owe notes to the amount of \$100 and upwards, are now informed, if they fail to attend to this notice by the 1st day of January next, either by not paying a part, or failing to place cotton to some amount in hand, that suit will be brought, and writs made returnable to the aforesaid court. (without respect to persons.) Green or dry hides will be received in payment of debts; Goods or cash paid for them, to any amount, at my Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, at the usual prices.
PAUL BARRINGER.
October 18, 1826. 3mt45

Land for Sale.
ON Thursday the 28th inst. in Statesville, we will sell all the Land of the late Robert Simonton, lying in the county of Iredell; and all the lots he owned in the town of Statesville, and also, all the lots and land claimed as partnership property by the representative of the late Robert Worke, dec'd, as we are authorized by a decree of the Court of Equity. The land now offered for sale, lies in different parts of the county, and consists of various tracts, some of which are very valuable; particularly the land known by the name of the White-house tract, which was the residence of Col. A. Worke, dec'd, and the land near Statesville. The Lots in the village, are, some of them, valuable; and among them will be offered for sale the lots on which Capt. Robert Worke lately lived. A credit of one and two years will be given, and the sale continue from day to day, till all is sold.
GEO. LEE DAVIDSON,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
THEOPHILUS FALLS,
Esqs. R. Simonton.
Nov. 4th, 1826. 3133

Strayed Away.
FROM the subscriber's farm in Cabarrus county, on the 20th of October, ultimo, a chestnut-colored HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a full face, a glass eye, and all four of his feet white, the white extending nearly to his knees. Any person who will give me information of said horse, shall be liberally rewarded for his trouble, and all expenses paid. Information on the subject, if sent by mail, may be directed to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.
MOSES W. MOORE.
Nov. 6, 1826. 36f

Ten Dollars Reward.
RAN away from Henry Cress, and Henry Probst, living in Cabarrus county, on the 5th of June last, a Negro man by the name of JOE, aged about 30 years, common sized, very black, a flat nose, two or three of his front upper teeth gone, with small eyes a good deal sunk in his head. Also, a negro woman, by the name of JANNET, wife of Joe; she is quite small, about 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, hollow small feet, very active, smokes and chews tobacco. Any person who will take up said negroes, and confine them in any jail, and inform us, or Mr. Noah Pardee, Postmaster, China Grove, Rowan county, N. C. so that they can be got again, shall receive \$10 reward, and all reasonable charges and expenses paid.
October 24, 1826. HENRY PROBST,
HENRY CRESS.

Judge Murphey's Lottery.
IN consequence of the failure of several persons, in whose hands Tickets had been placed for sale, to make returns to the Commissioners, of the Tickets which they had sold, the drawing of this Lottery did not commence at the time appointed; though it appeared probable, from the returns made, that a sufficient number had been sold to justify a commencement of the drawing. All persons having tickets for sale in this Lottery, are requested to continue the sale of them until the 15th of November next, and then report to the commissioner, Dr. James Webb, at Hillsboro, how many Tickets remain unsold, and their numbers.
The drawing will commence on the 4th Monday in November next; and it is hoped that a sufficient number of Tickets will be sold by that time, to justify the Commissioner in continuing the drawing from day to day, until it can be completed.
September 24th, 1826.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury, \$5 each. The scheme (which will be found on the first page of our paper) is a very good one, and holds out as great a chance to adventurers for obtaining Prizes, as that of any lottery now before the public. The prospect of direct personal gain, is the first and greatest inducement with all who purchase lottery tickets; but there are others, and scarcely less powerful inducements, for citizens of North-Carolina to purchase tickets in this lottery: every cent that is expended in this way, indirectly benefits all the people in the state, by contributing towards the publication of a correct "History of North-Carolina;" and will also minister to the relief of one of the most esteemed and useful citizens of the state.
Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1826. 27f

NOTICE.
TIERRE will be sold, at the late dwelling house of Robert Worke, in Statesville, on Thursday, the 30th of November next; a large assortment of household and Kitchen furniture, remnant of Store goods, farming utensils, horses, cattle and hogs; also, between 25 and 30 Negroes of every description, a large number of which are young and likely boys and girls, from 10 to 17 years of age. Part of the purchase money for negroes will be cash.
Further terms will be made known on day of sale, due attendance by
MARY WORK, Executrix.
JOHN MUSHAT, Esq.
September 11th, 1826. 463105w238

State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county.
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1826: Duncan McRae vs. John Woodie; attachment, levied, &c. Ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for four weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court to be held at the court house, in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, reply or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand.
Pr. fee, \$2. 441 JOHN B. MARTIN, Ck.

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county.
COURT of Equity, Oct. term, 1826: James Kerby, Executor of Samuel Kerby, dec'd, and John Houser, vs. Isaac Conrad, Samuel Stewart, Reuben Stewart, and David Stewart. Original bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that David Stewart, one of the defendants in this case, does not reside within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, for six weeks, that unless the said David Stewart appears at the next Court of Equity to be held for Stokes county, at the Court House in Germantown, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso against him at that term, and the case set down for hearing ex parte. Copy from minutes.
6140 Test: JOHN C. BLUM, c. m. c.

North-Carolina, Buncombe county.
COURT of Equity, October term, 1826: James Greenlee vs. George and James Scott, Thos. Moore summoned as garnishees, &c. In this case, it having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, court ordered, that publication be made in the "Western Carolinian" two months, notifying them to appear at the next term of said court, at the court-house in Asheville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be taken by default.
6143 Test: JOHN MILLER, Clerk.

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county.
SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Ebenezer Perry vs. George W. Folger; original attachment, levied on 231 acres of land, on the head waters of Belew's Creek, adjoining the lands of Reed Starbuck, Thomas Voss, A. Campbell, and others, as the property of George W. Folger. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George W. Folger, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Folger to appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday in December next, and plead, or reply to the property, otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded the plaintiff.
Price adv. \$2 50: 6133

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county.
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1826: Alexander Hogan vs. Asa Thompson; Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of January next, then and there plead, reply, or demur, judgment final will be taken against him according to plaintiff's demand.
6139 DAN'L. COLEMAN, Ck.

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county.
IN the Court of Equity, October term, 1826: Aaron Jenkins vs. Moses Jenkins, and others. It appearing to the Court, that Joseph Green, Moses Jenkins, Hugh Jenkins, Samuel Jenkins, David Kilpatrick and Mary his Wife, Jenkins Kilpatrick, Mary Kilpatrick, Susanah Kilpatrick, Polly Jenkins, David Jenkins, James Evans and Ann his Wife, David Robinson, Richard Robinson, Matthew Stuart and Elizabeth his Wife, and David Cowan, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendants named in the complainant's bill, appear at the next term of this court to be held at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill for contribution, it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and decrees entered accordingly. Ordered, that this notice be published for six weeks in the Western Carolinian. SAM'L. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.
October 30th, 1826. 6139

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county.
SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Jeremiah Gibson vs. Edmund Beazly and John Webb; judicial attachment, levied on 2474 acres of land, the property of Edmund Beazly. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edmund Beazly, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Beazly to appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday in December next, and plead, or reply to the property, otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded the plaintiff.
Price adv. \$2 50: 6138

State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county.
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1826: James Kindall vs. John Freeman; attachment levied, &c. Ordered by the court; that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, reply or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation made.
JOHN B. MARTIN, Ck.
Price adv. \$2 50: 6142